

THISTLE AND THE ROSE

Impending Bi-centennial of the Union Between
England and Scotland.

While Ireland is straining every nerve to bring about a repeal of the legislation uniting her to Great Britain, and regards her future welfare as dependent upon her separation from the larger island, preparations are being made both north and south of the Tweed to celebrate on March 7 next the 200th anniversary of the union between England and Scotland. Both kingdoms regard the event as a cause for national rejoicing, and are emphatic in their belief that the union contracted just two centuries ago has contributed not only to the grandeur of the British empire as a whole, but also to the prosperity of the two parties to the agreement.

For, if Glasgow is to-day second only in Great Britain to London in point of population, wealth and commercial importance, superior in these respects even to Liverpool and to Manchester, it is owing to the removal of those restrictions of trade which existed prior to the union, and which will be the inevitable consequence of any repeal of the union now existing between Great Britain and Ireland. Indeed, at the present moment, when Hungary, following the example of Ireland, is clamoring for independence, and for separation from Austria, as indispensable to her economical and political development, and when Norway has just succeeded in cutting herself adrift from Sweden, when secession, in fact, is in the air, it is well worth while to briefly review the lessons taught by the two hundred years of union between England and Scotland.

Of course, the first step toward the alliance between the Thistle and the Rose was James VI of Scotland succeeded to the crown of England as James I, a succession brought about by the sagacity and prescience of Henry VII, who when nearly one hundred years previously he gave his daughter Margaret to James IV in marriage, foresaw the eventual union of the crowns, and predicted that it would prove an acquisition of strength to England. For the next one hundred years after the accession of James I to the throne of England, Scotland retained her own parliament, and though owing allegiance to the same king, was deprived of the privilege of commercial equality, being treated by England in all matters relating to trade and industry as a foreign country, the attempt of the king to govern Scotland from London through a Scottish parliament naturally furnishing abundant opportunities for unfair interference on the part of officious English ministers in Scottish affairs. Finally the situation became so intolerable that the two kingdoms were rapidly drifting back to the bitter enmity which had prevailed prior to the union of the crowns; and at the beginning of the eighteenth century we find English merchant ships being seized in the North by the Scottish government in retaliation for the seizure of Scottish shipping in the Thames.

Shrewd and patriotic statesmen on both sides of the Tweed became alive to the danger and convinced of the necessity of a closer union between the two kingdoms, and King William III in particular devoted all the closing years of his life to accomplishing this end, opposed in the matter at every step by France, which knew, by her experience of the past, that with Scotland as an enemy, threatening the northern frontier of England, much of the latter's importance as a foe would vanish. Nor did France constitute the only obstacle to the union. English manufacturers and merchants were intensely jealous of their Scottish rivals, and bitterly opposed to the removal of the restrictions placed upon them. The idea of granting their Scottish competitors the same advantages which they themselves enjoyed was abhorrent to them, and all their influence was exerted to avert anything of the kind taking place. The Scotch, on the other hand, did not relish the idea of the loss of their national individuality by merging their history in that of England. They felt that it would involve the increase of taxation and a share in the responsibility of England's national debt. Scotland feared for the existence of her national church, and of her time-honored institutions; and then, too, there was to the north of the Tweed a very widespread feeling of loyalty to the exiled Stuart princes, who, aware that the true source of their strength lay in Scotland, quite naturally disapproved anything that could tend to amalgamate the latter with England.

It was good Queen Anne who finally brought about the union of Scotland and England, which was only rendered possible by sacrifices and forbearance on both sides, the agreement, while accompanied by many regrets and reservations, being nevertheless regarded as on the whole, both in Edinburgh and in London, as fair to one side as to the other. The commissioners appointed to elaborate the act of union began by eliminating two rocks upon which previous attempts of the same kind had been wrecked, namely, by agreeing to each country its own church and its own code of laws. These two sources of difficulty being removed, the remainder of the agreement narrowed down to four main points, namely, the succession to the crown, trade, taxation, and the composition of the future parliament. The Scotch commissioners agreed to the demands of the English, that the latter's act of succession, settling the crown upon the descendants of Queen Anne and failing them, upon the Protestant house of Hanover, should be extended to Scotland. The Scotch House of Parliament and the Scotch privy council were abolished, and Scotland received forty-five seats in the English House of Commons and sixteen seats in the House of Lords, to which her representatives were to be elected at the beginning of each parliament by the Scotch peers, who were to be elected for the purpose at Holyrood Palace, in obedience to a summons from the crown. The national debt and taxation were adjusted by the imposition in Scotland of a moderate share of the land tax, by the extension to Scotland of a part of the responsibility for the national debt of England, which in those days amounted to \$30,000,000, and by the adoption of a uniform rate of customs and excise duties for both kingdoms. But the principal point was the removal of all trade restrictions between the two kingdoms, the inauguration of free commercial intercourse between Scotland and a country such as England, in which wealth was much more widespread, and the admission of Scotland to the same advantages and privileges as those enjoyed by England in trade with foreign countries.

After an agreement based on these lines had been reached by the commissioners, the convention was submitted to the Scotch and English parliaments. In Scotland the majority in favor was 41, the vote being 10 for and 31 against the ratification of the treaty. At Westminster the opposition was considerably smaller, and on March 6, 1707, the act of union between Scotland and England re-

ceived the royal sanction and the signature of Queen Anne.

Since then the representation of Scotland in the House of Commons has been gradually increased from forty-five to seventy-two members. Scotland, as I mentioned above, was left at the union in the enjoyment of her separate system of laws and legal administration. But the laws of England and Scotland have been in many respects assimilated, the criminal law of the two countries being almost identical, although the methods of procedure are in many respects different. The court of session, as the Supreme Court in civil cases is called in Scotland, dates from 1532, and was formed on the model of the parliament at Paris, and is held at Edinburgh. It consists of thirteen judges acting as an inner and an outer house. The inner house has two divisions, with four judges each, the first being presided over by the lord president of the whole court, and the second by the lord justice clerk. In the outer house, five judges, called lords ordinary, sit in separate courts. Appeals may be made from the lord ordinary to either of the divisions of the inner house, and if the occasion demands, the opinion of all the judges of the court of session may be called. Appeals may also be made from the lord ordinary to the House of Lords at Westminster. The lord justice general (lord president), the lord justice clerk, and five other judges form the high court of judicature, instituted in 1872 for criminal cases, which sit at Edinburgh for the trial of cases referred to it from the circuit courts. The members of the bar who practice in these courts are divided into two classes. The principal law officer of the crown is the lord advocate, and the lawyers, who in England are styled solicitors, are known in Scotland as writers to the signet. Scotland is represented in the cabinet by a secretary for Scotland, who in the present administration is Capt. Sinclair, son-in-law of Lord Aberdeen, the Viceroy of Ireland.

From this it will be seen that 200 years of union have not served to destroy the time-honored institutions of Scotland. While they may have been assimilated to those of England, they still remain intact, and at every step in Scotland one is reminded that she has a national existence of her own. Among other things, the jury system, that most cherished institution of the English-speaking race, is different. For whereas in England, as in America, the jury is limited to a membership of twelve, and its verdict has to be unanimous, one of either "guilty" or "not guilty." Scotch juries in criminal cases are composed of sixteen members, and it is the vote of the majority that determines the verdict, which, besides those of "guilty" and "not guilty," may be one of "not proven." This is returned in criminal cases where the jury are more or less convinced of the guilt of the defendant, but do not consider the evidence sufficiently conclusive to convict him of the crime. It will be remembered that a verdict of this nature was returned against Alfred Monson for the killing of Cecil Hambrough, thanks to which Monson is going through life branded with the suspicion of a cowardly murder.

As to the advantages to Scotland of the union, they may be appreciated by a brief review of the facts, that although the northern kingdom is far from rich in mineral or agricultural wealth, her industries and her trade have increased altogether out of proportion to her size and population. As I have shown above, Glasgow is superior in importance and in population to either Liverpool or Manchester; and while there are relatively few English firms in Scotland, there is scarcely a single concern of any importance in England and in the colonies, in which Scotland is not represented by one of the principal partners, directors, or managers. Throughout the world, under the English flag, they have achieved a celebrity for their business acumen, while their administrative ability is best shown by the extraordinary manner in which they virtually monopolize all the government offices of the higher grade. The former prime minister, Arthur Balfour, is a Scotchman; while in the present cabinet, not only the prime minister, but likewise a considerable number of his colleagues, hail from the Land of Cakes. They abound in the government offices in London, in the diplomatic service, among the administrators of the various colonial dependencies of the empire, and in the commissioned ranks of the army and navy; while almost every vessel of the royal and mercantile navy seems to be run by a Scotch engineer. While they are exceedingly shrewd, and somewhat hard in driving a bargain, yet they have won a name in all parts of the world for rugged honesty, conscientiousness, and commercial integrity; and their patriotic attachment to the land of their birth, to its poetry, its traditions, its institutions, causes them, no matter in what quarter of the globe they may find themselves, to hold together, and to unite for the common weal, in a manner which adds to their weight and importance in the community among which their lot is cast.

There is one Scotch institution, however, that is doomed to extinction, namely, the Scotch peerage. For, by the terms of the union of 1707, the crown is debarred from creating any new Scotch peerages. Since then more than half of the total number of Scotch peers have received peerages of the United Kingdom, entitling them to seats in the House of Lords. Each British grant of a peerage of the United Kingdom to a Scotch peer advances the process of the absorption of the Scotch peerage into that of the United Kingdom; and this, together with the absence of any new creation, will eventually reduce the independent Scotch peerage to the sixteen peers who, by the terms of the act of union, represent their order in the House of Lords. These sixteen peers, instead of continuing a system of self-election, will then probably be created peers of the United Kingdom, and then the Scotch peerage, as a distinct body, will have become amalgamated into that of the United Kingdom, the parliamentary incorporation of the two countries will be consummated, and the act of union passed two centuries ago will have been completed. Scotch peers, I may add, are debarred from the privilege enjoyed by Irish peers, of sitting in the House of Commons at Westminster for English constituencies, when they do not happen to have been elected representatives of their order in the upper chamber; and, as the vast majority of the Scottish peers are Conservatives and Unionists, and invariably elect peers of their own political creed to represent the Scotch peerage in the House of Lords, it naturally follows that those members of the Northern Kingdom who are Liberals, and who do not happen to possess peerages of their own, are debarred from any share in the political life of their country. They are indeed deprived of most of the civic privileges of commoners, without enjoying the compensation of those of the English members of their order.

In conclusion, it may be said that the union has rendered impossible any recurrence of the ante-reformation days of

strife and bloodshed between two peoples whom nature and racial affinity designed to dwell together in amity. It has given scope for the realization of Anglo-Scottish imperial expansion by furnishing the political conditions for the building up of a vast empire. Scotland in alliance with France would have hampered the expansion of the English race, Scotland in combination with England has made that expansion far greater and more facile than it otherwise would have been. It has enabled Great Britain to play on the stage of the world a more considerable role than either of its moieties could have accomplished singly. It has furnished a magnificent example of the advantages of arbitration in international disputes, and constitutes a demonstration of the possibilities of the union of two distinct, yet kindred, nations for mutual advantage, without the forfeitures by either of its distinctive customs and institutions. Finally, in the words of the great Chatham, uttered at a moment when Scotland and Scotchmen were less loved in England than now, "The union is the main foundation of the strength and security of the island of Great Britain."

EX-ATTACHE.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

President Roosevelt's Policy in Making Appointments Criticized.

From the Baltimore Sun.

President Roosevelt's fellow-citizens are loath to believe that he habitually makes appointments to office on denominational grounds; that he takes a man into his Cabinet not only because of his party loyalty, but also because he holds to certain religious doctrines. It is only with great difficulty that they could think of the President as using public offices to influence the votes of members of certain churches—whether Catholics or Protestants. But thoughtful men of all religious organizations do not hesitate to say that his correspondence with Mrs. Storer reveals a disquieting condition. And, therefore, it is in order to suggest to the President that he is doing a great injustice to his fellow-citizens and is departing from the best traditions of this republic if he has tried—and if he is trying now—to establish an alliance between church and all churches and the political party of which he is the head. Broad-minded, right-thinking churchmen of all creeds—men who realize that it is dangerous, un-American and unpatriotic, bad for the state and bad for all churches, to mix politics and religion—hope that he will see the error of his way.

The President and every other American statesman ought in the future to conduct political contests on absolutely secular grounds. They should keep their hands off religion, which has nothing in common with party strife or the aspirations of any persons for public office. Religion should make men better citizens and voters by raising them to a higher level. But politics can only degrade religion, and as the President is a sincere and aggressive religionist, he should be one of the first to insist that the politicians do not pollute the movement to make every man's creed something too sacred to be considered an issue in party warfare—something too holy to be traded upon in the political market. He should emulate the example of the best American statesmen, and sternly discourage every attempt to judge the quality of a man's citizenship or his fitness for office by any other criterion than the plans and schemes of ambition, integrity and capability.

Every citizen is entitled to a "square deal," regardless of his religious creed, but will he get such a deal if men are to be appointed to office solely because they are Catholics, Protestants, or Hebrews?

FEARS ROOSEVELT'S GENIUS.

"Morse" Henry Thinks President's Ambition Will Bear Watching.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt meditates the abrogation of the Third Term legend, whether he has planned conditions which will force his nomination in 1908, or whether he meant what he said the night of the last Presidential election day, and means to adhere to it, can be known surely to no one except himself. Present denials count for little. They come in the nature of matters-of-course. Meanwhile, appearances are against the claim of his friends, "that he does not want it" and has "in no manner intrigued to get it."

The contrary is the prevailing opinion among the initiate. "Sincerity" is a somewhat convertible term when applied to the plans and schemes of ambitious men in great affairs. With Julius Caesar and Oliver Cromwell before the mind's eye, thoughtful people may not unreasonably surmise that Theodore Roosevelt will bear watching. Mr. Bryan's best hope of the White House lies in the third-term issue; the manifest that but one man is capable of continuing the work begun by Roosevelt, and that to escape anarchy we must fly to Caesarism; a proposition fraught with danger to the Republicans because fraught with evil to the republic.

The Courier-Journal has always held Theodore Roosevelt to be a statesman and politician of the very first order of originality, sagacity, and courage. Of his personal cleanliness it entertains no doubt. But, in a democracy, just such men become most dangerous when they let their ambition overleap their scruples. We do not fear the millions of Hearst. We do fear the genius of Roosevelt.

The Future in Automobiles.

From World's Work.

The 200,000 automobiles now in use, including 80,000 motor cycles, worth not more than \$200 on an average, will scarcely amount to more than \$200,000,000 in value. With a production increasing about 25 per cent every year, they represent the output of three years' manufacture. The invested capital in automobile building may, therefore, be estimated at about \$75,000,000, on the assumption, which holds good approximately in similar industries, that the capital reproduces itself every year. The total valuation of the industry to date, in rough figures, is about \$275,000,000. Yet to buy and operate all the automobiles in the world would cost less than the outlay of the amount spent for alcoholic liquor in the United States in one year.

Out of the Mouths of Babies.

From the Chicago News.

"I don't see why you can't be a good little girl, Nettie," said her mother.

"Well," replied Nettie, solemnly, "I'm just as good as God made me, so what are you going to do about it?"

Fond Mother—Why, Tommy, what did you do to the little boy next door to make him cry?

Tommy—He told the new neighbors that our family was the oldest in town, so I licked him for his impudence.

Little Bess—Mamma, I wish we had a piano.

Mamma—We can't afford one, dear. You should wish for a goose that lays golden eggs.

Little Bess—But why not wish for a hen that would lay a piano?

A Warm One.

From Puck.

Eskimo Sutor—Yes, my live, I have ten sleds, fifty dogs, a hundred tons of blubber and—

Pa Eskimo—Aurora, tell that young man to stop letting off so much hot air. I'm afraid he'll melt the house.

NO MONEY, NO WIFE

Proposed Law to Require Means of Support.

TEN PLUNKS A WEEK AT LEAST

Missouri Man Would Issue Marriage Licenses Only When One or Other of the Applicants Could Show Income Enough to Live On—Thinks Plan Would Remedy Divorce Evil.

Every man ought to be able to show that he can support a wife—or that she can support him—in the opinion of Thomas J. Leonard, assistant clerk of the Missouri house of delegates, who was formerly a member of the Missouri legislature, and has been connected with legislative bodies twenty years. He is going to present the idea in the shape of a bill to the Missouri legislature that will convene next January, and he believes it will pass.

"How old are you?"

"Are you related?"

"One dollar, please."

This is at present the only formality of questioning that accompanies the issuance of a marriage license in Missouri. Leonard, remarking incidentally that more questions must be answered before a dog license can be obtained, proposes to add to the list specific questions as to the means of support available to the couple.

The purpose of this, Leonard says, is to check the divorce evil. He says a great proportion of divorces spring from inadequate preparations for supporting a wife. Not that he would throw such barriers in the way as to make marriage difficult for the deserving—he hastens to disclaim any such intention. He bears no malice toward the little blind god. His only purpose is to direct the poisoned shafts—not to stop them. He is married himself, and has five children.

Thinks of a New Idea.

Leonard's idea, so far as he is able to learn, is new. No State requires a man to go into details about the family exchequer before selling him a license to wed. But Leonard is not deterred by this. He intends to draft a bill, and has already consulted attorneys about it. When the legislature convenes he intends to see that it is introduced, and when it is taken before a committee he intends to return to Jefferson City and fight for it.

"I've been thinking about this thing four years," Leonard told a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter. "When I was in the legislature in 1902 a great many bills dealing with the divorce question were being considered by other State legislatures, and they attracted my attention. Kansas at that time had a bill providing for a ten-year marriage contract. Other States had unusual measures under consideration."

"I talked with other members of the Missouri legislature, and the idea of requiring a man to show he could support a wife gradually took form. Why, I've known of instances where men married only to pay for a license and carried a justice of the peace to perform the cere-

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Choice Table Apples,
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Scotch Jams,

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Shelled English Walnuts,
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Scotch Whiskies,
Irish Whiskies,
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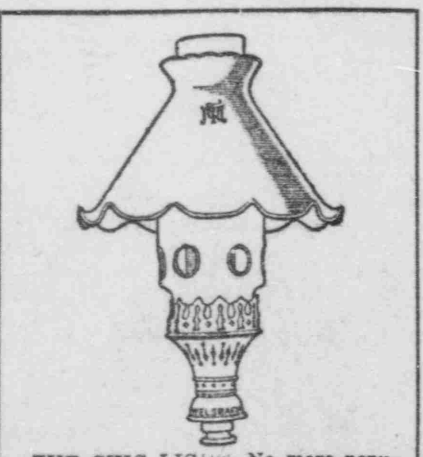
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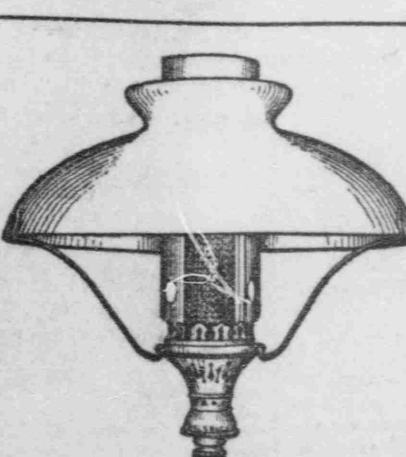
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